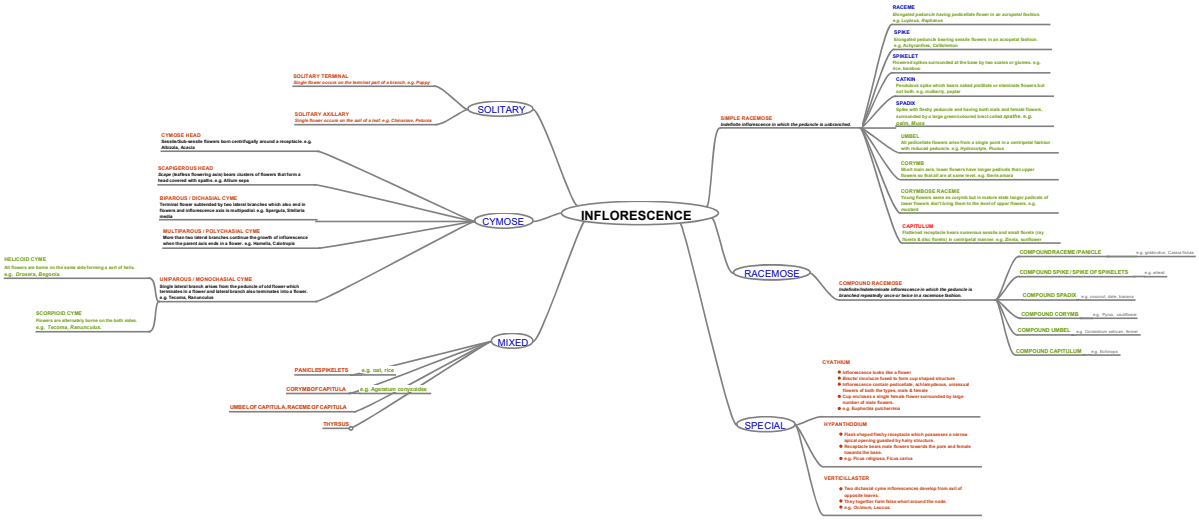
INFLORESCENCE
SOLITARY
SOLITARY TERMINAL
Single flower occurs on the terminal part of a branch. e.g. Poppy
SOLITARY AXILLARY
Single flower occurs on the axil of a leaf. e.g. Chinarose, Petunia
CYMOSE
CYMOSE HEAD
Sessile/Sub-sessile flowers born centrifugally around a receptacle. e.g. Alstonia, Acacia
SCAPIGEROUS HEAD
Scape (leafless flowering axis) bears clusters of flowers that forms a head covered with spaths. e.g. Allium sepa
BIPAROUS / DICHASIAL CYME
Terminal flower subtended by two lateral branches which also end in flowers and inflorescence axis is multipolar. e.g. Spergula, Stellaria media
MULTIPAROUS / POLYCHASIAL CYME
More than two lateral branches continue the growth of inflorescence when the parent axis ends in a flower. e.g. Hamelia, Calotropis
UNIPAROUS / MONOCHASIAL CYME
Single lateral branch arises from the peduncle of old flower which terminates in a flower and lateral branch also terminates into a flower. e.g. Tecoma, Ranunculus
HELICOID CYME
All flowers are borne on the same side forming a sort of helix. e.g., Drosera, Begonia.
SCORPIOID CYME
Flowers are alternately borne on the both sides. e.g., Tecoma, Ranunculus.
MIXED
PANICLE/SPIKELETS
e.g. oat, rice
CORYMB OF CAPITULA
e.g. Ageratum conyzoides
UMBEL OF CAPITULA, RACEME OF CAPITULA
THYRSUS
RACEMOSE
SIMPLE RACEMOSE
Indefinite inflorescence in which the peduncle is unbranched.
RACEME
Elongated peduncle having pedicellate flower in an acropetal fashion. e.g. Sesbania, Raphanus
SPIKE
Elongated peduncle bearing sessile flowers in an acropetal fashion. e.g. Achyranthes, Celosia
SPIKELET
Small spikes surrounded at the base by two scales or glumes. e.g. Poa annua
CATKIN
Pendulous spike which bears naked pistillate or staminate flowers but not both. e.g. mulberry, poplar
SPADIX
Spike with fleshy peduncle and having both male and female flowers, surrounded by a large green/coloured bract called spathe. e.g. palm, Musa
UMBEL
All pedicellate flowers arise from a single point in a centripetal fashion with reduced peduncle. e.g. Hydrocotyle, Pisum
CORYMB
Short main axis, lower flowers have longer pedicels than upper flowers so that all are at same level. e.g. Iberis amara
CORYMBOSE RACEME
Young flowers same as corymb but in mature state longer pedicels of lower flowers start bring them to the level of upper flowers. e.g. mustard
CAPITULUM
Flattened receptacle bears numerous sessile and small florets (ray florets & disc florets) in centripetal manner. e.g. Zinnia, sunflower
COMPOUND RACEMOSE
Indefinite/Indeterminate inflorescence in which the peduncle is branched repeatedly once or twice in a racemose fashion.
COMPOUND RACEME / PANICLE
e.g. goldenshur, Cassia fistula
COMPOUND SPIKE / SPIKE OF SPIKELETS
e.g. wheat
COMPOUND SPADIX
e.g. coconut, date, banana
COMPOUND CORYMB
e.g. Pyrus, cauliflower
COMPOUND UMBEL
e.g. Coriandrum sativum, fennel
COMPOUND CAPITULUM
e.g. Echinops
SPECIAL
CYATHIUM
Inflorescence looks like a flower
Bracts/ involucre fused to form cup-shaped structure
Cup contains many male flowers/bells, actinomorphous, unisexual flowers of both the types are found
Cup encloses a single female flower surrounded by large number of male flowers.
e.g. Euphorbia pulcherrima
HYPANTHODIUM
Flask shaped fleshy receptacle which possesses a narrow opening surrounded by bracts/ involucre.
Receptacle bears male flowers towards the pore and female towards the base.
e.g. Ficus religiosa, Ficus carica
VERTICILLASTER
Two dichasial cyme inflorescences develop from axil of opposite leaves.
They together form false whorl around the node.
e.g. Ocimum, Leucas.